Capital Region Plan so far and that expected to be incurred during the current financial year;

(b) its achievements;

(c) the extent to which it has helped in easing the population burden in the capital;

(d) whether Government propose to continue this Plan till the turn of the century;

(e) if so, the rationale behind this; and

(f) the particulars of the Central Government Offices shifted so far from the capital to the ring towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on the implementation of NCR Plan projects upto May, 1996 has been Rs. 252.71 crores.

The anticipated disbursements during 1996-97 will depend on the availability of funds and demand for implementation of the projects.

(b) NCR Planning Board has financed 89 schemes out of which 46 have been completed and 43 are ongoing. The details of the schemes are as under :

Sub Region	No.of Schemes completed	No. of Schemes ongoing	Expenditure incurred (Rs. crores)
Haryana	12	10	61.92
Rajasthan	24	13	67.11
U.P.	10	16	115.35
Counter Magnet Cities		4	8.33
Total	46	43	252.71

(c) The growth rate of population of NCT of Delhi has declined from 53.00% between 1971-81 to 51.46% between 1981-91, indicating decrease in pressure of population on NCT of Delhi.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The perspective year of National Capital Region Plan is 2001. Regional and Urban Planning exercises have long gestation periods. For achieving the Regional Plan objectives of reducing the pressure of population in Delhi and achieving a balanced and harmonised development of National Capital Region, the implementation of Regional Plan has to continue.

(f) The following Central Government Offices have been shifted outside Delhi during the last 5 years :

(i) The Postal Staff College.

(ii) National Labour Institute.

(iii) National Vocational Training Institute for Women.

(iv) C.P.W.D. Training Institute.

Committee on Land Development and Disposal

1697. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to consider legal, financial and other issues relating to land development and disposal in the National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. A Committee has been constituted to consider issues relating to land assembly, development and disposal in the NCT of Delhi and suggest a policy for involvement of private developers in land development, housing construction and other related activities in the National Capital.

(c) As the Committee is awaiting preparation of background papers by expert agencies, it is not possible to indicate the exact time by which the Committee will submit its final report to Government.

Development of Small and Medium Towns

1698. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the sharing pattern of the Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns scheme between the Centre and the States;

(b) the details of the small and medium towns in the country brought under this centrally sponsored development programme;

(c) the fund allocation made to Karnataka during Eighth Plan for the development of small and medium towns in that State; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) The sharing

pattern is as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Category of Town & Population	Project cost	Central Assistance (Grant)	State Share (Grant)	HUDCO/ Financial institutions Loan/ Other Sources
A (Less than 20000)	100	48 (48%)	32 (32%)	20 (20%)
B (20000-50000)	200	90 (45%)	60 (30%)	50 (25%)
C (50000-100000)	350	150 (43%)	100 (28%)	100 (29%)
D (1-3 lakhs)	550	210 (38%)	140 (26%)	200 (36%)
E (3-5 lakhs)	750	270 (36%)	180 (24%)	300 (40%)

(The figures furnished in parenthesis are perceple in col. 2)

The grant component under the Scheme is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 60:40 as shown above.

(b) State-wise no. of towns covered under IDSMT from inception of the Scheme till 31.3.96 are given in the enclosed Statement - I.

(c) and (d). The details of funds allocation made to Karnataka during the first 4 years of Eighth Plan (1992-96) are in the enclosed Statement-II. Allocation of funds for 1996-97 is subject to receipt of project reports, utilisation certificates for funds earlier released and implementation of projects as per Scheme guidelines.

STATEMENT

State-wise No. of Towns covered under I.D.S.M.T. Scheme (As on 31.3.96)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Towns covered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	17
4.	Bihar	35
5.	Goa	6
6.	Gujarat	47
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
10.	Karnataka	68
11.	Kerala	30
12.	Madhya Pradesh	65
13.	Maharashtra	90
14.	Manipur	10
15.	Meghalaya	7
16.	Mizoram	4
17.	Nagaland	6
18.	Orissa	39
19.	Punjab	22
20.	Rajasthan	41
21.	Sikkim	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	93
23.	Tripura	7
24.	Uttar Pradesh	73
25.	West Bengal	60
Union Territories		
1.	A and N Islands	1
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
3.	Lakshadweep	1
4.	Pondicherry	6
5.	Daman and Diu	1
	Total	828

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise details of Funds Allocations/Releases made to Goverment of Karnataka during the first Four Years (1992-96) of VIII Plan under the I.D.S.M.T. scheme

A. New Schemes

Year	Name of towns approved for inclusion under IDSMT	Central Assistance released (Rs. in lacs.)
1	2	3
1992-93	Tiptur, Gowribidanur, Badami, Guru-Mitkal, Soundatti, Byadagi, Karwar	120.00
1993-94	Bidar, Haveri, Bellery, Madhugiri, K.R. Nagar, Ilkal, Nippani, Dodda-Ballapur, Bailhongal, Mudalgi, Mulhagal, Lingasugar.	260.00
1994-95	Mandya, Bijapur, Laxmeshwar, Shiggaon, Savanur, Gadag-Betagiri, Kottur, Malur, Shorapur, Kundapur, Siddlagatta.	290.00

1	2	3
1995-96	Arasikere, Hunsur, Gajendraged, Sira, Bangarpet, Koppal	150.00 + 66.00* 216.00
	Total no. Towns 36	Total : 886.00

(*Rs. 66.00 lacs released on account of 2nd instalment for Badami, and Gurumitkal (covered during 1992-93) and Bellary town (covered during 1993-94)

B. On Going Schemes (Approved prior to VIII Plan)

1992-93	Chintamani	20.00 (2nd instl.)
1993-94	-	-
1994-95	-	-
1995-96	Ramanagaram Chintamani	20.00 (2nd instl.) 6.00 (3rd instl.)
	Total No. of Towns : 2	Total : 46.00
	Grand total no. of Towns : (A+B) : 38	
	Grant total of Central assistance released (A+B)	932.00

Potable Water Supply

1699. SHRI JAG MOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some of the metropolitan areas, water level has been declining at an alarming rate and shortage of clean and potable water is resulting in higher incidence of different types of diseases; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure clean and potable water supply in such metropolitan areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) A long term observation of data for Delhi shows decline of more than 4 meters in ground water level in Central Part of Najafgarh Block, Southern Part of city block and Mehrauli Block. In Calcutta decline of the order of 4 to 8 meter has been observed in Eastern and Northern parts. A decline of less than 2 meters has been observed in Madras and Bombay. However, no report on higher incidence of different types of diseases due to shortage of clean and potable water has been received from any State Government/Local Bodies.

(b) Water supply being a State subject, it is the responsibility of State Government/Local Body concerned to provide safe and adequate drink water. However, as and when the individual cases are referred to Govt. of India by the respective State Governments. The pattern of loan assistance etc. will be considered.

Dulhasti Hydel Power Project

1700. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Dulhasti Hydel Power Project was taken up for execution, its estimated cost, the schedule for its commissioning and its installed capacity;

(b) the amount spent of this project so far and the revised estimates of its cost;

(c) whether the task of Dulhasti was entrusted to French Consortium and if so, the terms of agreement.

(d) when the execution of the project was stopped by the said contractor and the amount paid to the French Consortium so far;

(e) whether some new foreign companies have been approached and if so, their response; and

(f) the number of skilled and unskilled workers rendered jobless with the stoppage of execution of the project by the French Consortium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project was taken up for execution by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) in 1989 at an approved cost of Rs. 1262.97 crores. The Project was to be commissioned by July 1994. The installed capacity of the Project is 390 MW (3x130 MW).

(b) An amount of Rs. 1413 crores (approximately) has been spent on the Project uptill June 1996. The revised cost estimate of the Project is Rs. 3,470 crores (April 1996 Price Level).

(c) The execution of Dulhasti Project was entrusted to a French Consortium on a turn-key basis with bilateral assistance with a stipulated time of completion of 57 months.

(d) the French Consortium suspended work in August 1992 contending that the security environment was not conducive for performance of its contractual obligations. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was reached between NHPC and the French Consortium in June 1994 envisaging withdrawal of the civil works partner of the Consortium and resumption of work with the remaining four partners. The MOU was subsequently endorsed by the Government of India and Government of France. The amount paid to the French Consortium so far is 33550 Million Japanese Yen and Rs. 106.38 crores (provisional).